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Price Two Cents.

TERMS.
THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER,
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
BY STEINMAN & HENSEL,
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Centre Square.

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All work guaranteed and satisfaction given
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—AT—
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MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Having just returned from the New York
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—FOR THE—
Spring and Summer Trade,
Ever brought to this city. None but the very
best.

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—AT—
24 CENTRE SQUARE.

We have for sale for the coming seasons an
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Ready-Made Clothing,
of our own manufacture, which comprises the
Latest and Most

STYLISH DESIGNS.
Come and see our

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—AT—
MERCHANT TAILORING,
which is larger and composed of the best styles
to be found in the city.

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is much larger than any season heretofore. In
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Grade to the Most Expensive. Window shades
of every description. Plain goods by the yard
and colors. Extra Wide Materials for Large
Windows and Store Shades.

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the newest thing out and easily adjusted to fit
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I guarantee all my work and will make it to
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TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORK,
and dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND HOUSE
FURNISHING GOODS. Special attention given
to PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING
No. 40 East King Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Lancaster Intelligencer.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1880.
AMONG THE BOTANISTS.
DISSERTATION ON THE FRUIT.

The True End and Object of the Life of
Every Plant—What Fruit is and the
Manner of its Formation.

NEVER SAW THE DAYLIGHT.
A Young Lady of St. Louis Who Has Been
Interviewed by a Reporter—Her
Strange Ideas of the Out-
side World.

All About Fruits
Paper read before the Plant Club, Monday
evening, April 12, by Miss Mary Martin.

Flowers have but a short duration; the
petals and stamens, and in many instances
the sepals, soon wither and fall, but the
ovary rendered fruitful, is persistent. After
fertilization the ovary usually undergoes
some change in texture and form and be-
comes the pericarp for the protection of
the ovules. In this life is concentrated
and they become the seeds; and the peri-
carp and seeds together constitute the
fruit, which is the chief end and aim of the
life of the plant.

The appearance of the fruit differs ac-
cording as the ovary is free from or adher-
ent to the calyx. In the case of the
peach, cherry and plum, all resulting from
the ripening of a simple superior ovary, the
fruit does not show the scar for even the
fallen style; while in the case of the ap-
ple, quince or gooseberry, all resulting
from the ripening of an adherent or infe-
rior ovary, the fruit presents a scar on the
summit left by the insertion of the sepals,
petals and stamens, and in many instances
that the ovary results from the physiologi-
cal transformation of a leaf or leaves, and
the fruit is simply a ripened ovary. The
elementary organs, by whose union this is
formed, are called carpels, and these are
divided into two classes, being called
the petal and the corolla. Sepals and
petals are modified leaves and it is just
the same with the carpels. The leaf is the
rudiment, type or pattern whence every
organ of the plant is developed, modified
in color, shape and structure.

Departing a little from the analysis of
fruits given by Gray, simple fruits may
be divided into two great classes of
dry fruits, or pods, and fleshy fruits.
The first section may be again divided into
dehiscent, or those which open their cells at
maturity and allow their seed to escape,
and indehiscent, which remain always
closed up. It is very important to the
beginner in the analysis of flowers to
understand clearly the terms used to de-
scribe the kind of dehiscence as well as
the kinds of fruit, since we had found
among them a great variety in the mode
of opening. Some carpels open by both
sutures but bear the seeds along the cen-
tral suture only; these are the legumes
shown in the pea and all the Leguminosae.
Much is learned by the careful study of
the legume; if it is opened at the front
suture the two valves, still conjoined,
will represent a closed book, the seeds
along the margin as if a leaf were trans-
formed into the pistil and produced buds
at its edges.

Some carpels split on one side only and
in opening take the form of the leaf; these
are the follicles. A good illustration
of the follicles may be seen in the fruit of
silk weeds, or Asclepias, also known as the
milkweeds, which every one may have
noticed along the Conestoga. Here the
pod is made beautiful by the silvery tuft
of silky hairs, called coma, which gives
wings to every one of its numerous seeds.
Some open by a circular horizontal line cut-
ting off the upper part as a lid, making what
is called a pyxis, or box. A good illustration
of this pod is shown in the walnut, where
the pod is called the husk, and the fruit
the portulaca of the garden. In some
instances the pod opens and the whole
circular lid is removed for the escape
of the seeds, while in others it falls
back on a sort of hinge. Other carpels
open lengthwise into two seeds, being com-
posed of two carpels, as the silicle and
silique, sure to be remembered better after
a little experience in analyzing the
mustard family than by any definitions
and illustrations. The silicle is shown in
the fruit of the shepherd's purse, which
plant, by the way, is said to be one of the
most commonest in the world, and to be
found by the traveler as a reminder of
home wherever he goes, high on the
mountain as well as in the valley, and even
between the stones of the city pavement.
Still others open on their flat tops by little
valves—one to each carpel—and through
these seeds are distributed. This fruit is
called a capsule, and is illustrated in the
poppy.

These dehiscent fruits serve the purpose
of protecting their seeds, and also some-
times act as a sort of drill for planting
them; thus when the dry seed-box of the
poppy is blown over by the wind, the num-
erous seeds fall out one by one through
valves on its flat top. The fruit of the
garden lady's-slipper is famous for the
manner in which its valves turn into springs
at the slightest touch and disperse the
seeds, and it deserves the generic name *Impatiens*
from this peculiarity.

Of the indehiscent dry fruits there may
be mentioned the *Achenium*, which is a
small pericarp, free from the seed it con-
tains, and which is usually mistaken
for a seed. Achenia are in many cases
equipped with a fine light pappus which
expands into an airy balloon, and by means
of which they are scattered far and wide,
and, after settling, by the motion of the
pappus, backwards and forwards, the
beaked fruit, works its way into the soil,
and thus plants its seed. It may add to
your enjoyment in strawberry season to re-
member that it is not the true fruit of the
plant you enjoy, but only the receptacle
for seeds, and that the true fruit, which
bears on its surface many achenia—the true
fruit of the botanist.

2. The *caryopsis*, or grain, in which the
seed completely fills the pericarp, its coat
being firmly consolidated with it through-
out as in the fruit of the wheat, 3. The
glans, or nut, a one-celled, one-seeded fruit
enclosed in a persistent involucre called a
cupule, as in the acorn. 4. The *samara*
which is furnished with a membranous
wing or wings. All may see these at this
season in the fruit of the maple, or later in
that of the elm. There are besides strictly
scientific subdivisions in the first class of
these indehiscent fruits, but for present
purposes these general heads will answer.

We come now to the fleshy fruits which
are especially interesting, as the word fruit
conveys the immediate meaning to most
minds (not cultivated in a botany class) of
this kind of fruits—those which give nour-
ishment and enjoyment to man. The com-
mon unscented use of the term fruit goes
would lead one to conclude that the apple,
plum, &c., were the only ones which pro-
duce fruit, whereas this is the main pur-
pose of all plants. Indeed, a member of
this dignified body so far betrayed ignor-

ance as to beg me to bring "fruit" to the
class so that it might be "sampled," but
if I had happened to select for bringing,
pods, follicles, siliques, &c., the sampling
would not have been very satisfactory.

Fleshy fruit is green in the first phase
of its development, and at this period the
structure and chemical composition are
similar to those of leaves, and their
action upon the atmosphere is the same
—that is to say, they give
oxygen during the day, and
absorb carbonic acid during the night. Their
distended growth afterwards results from
the accumulation of the flowing sap, which
in the fruit finds an axis which cannot be
extended. Thus arrested in its progress it
fills the cells, is condensed by exhalation
and assimilated by the green tissues which
still perform the office of leaves. In a
second stage they produce acids, as tartaric
in the grape, malic in the apple, or citric
in the lemon, but when the fruit arrives at
maturity the absence of acids is a curious
fact—they having really disappeared dur-
ing the ripening process. They contain
also starch, which, under the action of the
acids, is converted into sugar or glucose
and mingled with this is pectine, the sub-
stance from which the household jelly is
produced.

In the fleshy fruits we may easily distin-
guish the three parts of the pericarp.
These are, beginning at the outside, the
epicarp (*epi*, over, and *carpos*, fruit); the
mesocarp (*meso*, middle, and *carpos*, fruit),
and the endocarp (*endo*, inside, and *carpos*,
fruit.) The first of these is the epidermal
membrane, the downy blushing rind, which
corresponds to the lower cuticle of the leaf;
the second is the fleshy pulp of the fruit,
which corresponds to the tissues of the
leaf; and the third the inside, often form-
ing the kernel which corresponds to the
upper surface of the leaf.

We may also in some cases readily notice
a point which may impress each of us, that
the fruit is a modified leaf, for the furrowed
line on one side of some fruits, as the
peach, marks the union of the two edges
of the carpellary leaf.

Generally there are but two classes made
of fleshy fruits—the drupe and the berry.
The drupe is a one-celled, one or more
seeded, indehiscent fruit, with the inner
part hard or bony, and we may notice in a
section of any drupe, as the peach, cherry
or plum, three parts just mentioned.

The name drupe is strictly applicable
only to those fruits produced by the ripen-
ing of a one-celled pistil, but it has been
extended to those fruits which have two or
more bony cells enclosed in pulp, as in the
fruit of the dogwood. The raspberry and
the blackberry are composed of a number
of drupelets aggregated on a lengthened
receptacle.

Our second class of fleshy fruits, the
berries, are also indehiscent, but they are
fleshy or pulpy throughout; such plain-
ly are the grape, gooseberry, currant, tomato,
and some others. In the case of the goose-
berry and currant, however, we must not
forget that its edible part does not belong
only to the pericarp, but also to the seeds
which have a gelatinous covering called
the testa.

There are other berries of peculiar struc-
ture, which have received special names,
and of these we will notice:
1. The *hesperidium*, a berry with a
leathery rind. Taking the orange as an
illustration of this class, we find it is for-
med of about twelve capillary leaves, dis-
tinct in the pulp, though completely
blended in the rind. We may regard the
skin, yellow colored and secreting an odor-
iferous liquid, as the epicarp, the white
layer immediately beneath as the meso-
carp, and the membrane lining the carpels
as the endocarp. Thus we see in this fruit
that the edible part does not belong to
the pericarp at all, since its three constitu-
ents are rejected, but it is an accessory,
or additional tissue which does not exist in
other fruits.

The *Pome*, a fruit resulting from an
adherent ovary composed of two or more
carpels, sometimes wrapped in an expan-
sion of the receptacle and the whole cov-
ered by the calyx-tube. Taking
the apple as an example of this kind of
fruit, we notice how it is crowned with the
persistent sepals, which in a perfect fruit
of the enlarged calyx-tube with the en-
closed ovary both filled with pulp. Tak-
ing a cross section of it we find that it is a
5-carpelled fruit, from the five cells with
carpationous walls; and the circular
greenish line around them in the pulp
mark the boundary between the ovary and
calyx-tube. In the construction of the
apple the five carpels leaves, the upper
portion of the former becoming the parch-
ment lining of the seed-cells of the carpels
and the tissues of them all becoming the
pulp. This statement is apparently con-
tradicted by the author of the "Vegetable
World," Flügge, but I get it from Wood,
and Gray, and that is sufficient.

3. We have the *Pepo*, or gourd, a berry
with a leathery rind, the member,
melon, and squash are illustrations. This
fruit is composed of three carpels with an
adherent calyx. The primitive divisions
can be seen only in the ovary, as when the
fruit has ripened the partitions are obliterated.

Besides these simple fruits there are
also, as one class, accessory or anthocar-
pous fruits, those in which the apparent
pericarp really belongs to the pistil nor
is organically united with it. The familiar
example of this kind of fruit, which is
really a hollow calyx tube become globular
and fleshy, enclosing the achenia; and the
strawberry which has been already de-
scribed.

A second class is collective or multiple
fruits, which result from the aggregation of
several flowers in one mass. Of these may
be mentioned the strobile or cane, consist-
ing of an oval mass of scales, each an
open carpel bearing seeds on its inner side;
the caryopsis or fig, consisting of numerous
seed-like pericarps enclosed in a hollow,
fleshy receptacle to which the flowers were
attached; and the sorosis, a mass of united
pericarps as in the mulberry, orange or
pineapple.

The leader of the class has laid strict in-
junctions upon me not to touch the seed,
but I must be allowed to say that it is after
all the essential part of the fruit—that for
which the plant lived, grew, bloomed and
exhausted its life energies. And further,
the object of the entire fruit is the dis-
persal of the seed. As in the dry fruits
we have capsules with their
carpels turned into elastic springs for the
dispersion of seed, or the fruit of the ma-
ple and ash furnished with winged or ach-
enia made buoyant by means of their downy
appendages, or nuts becoming boats in
which to transport their well-protected
cargo; so in fleshy fruits we have a means
of dispersion in their pulpy deposit. For it
feeds and nourishes the birds, which in turn
plant the seeds they have swallowed, far
from their original place of growth. The
"squirting cucumber" as it ripens becomes
distended with water until at last it breaks
from its stem and projects with amazing
force the seeds and water.

It is interesting, too, to note, as a sort of
review of the fleshy fruits mentioned,
the varieties of form and place which the fleshy
deposit takes in different fruits. In the
strawberry the delicious substance and
flavor are in the receptacle; in the rasp-

berry they are in the achenia; in the black-
berry in both receptacle and achenia; in
the checkerberry the calyx contains the
rich deposits; in the grape the pericarp;
while in the pineapple the whole inflores-
cence becomes gorged with pulp.

Child of Darkness.
A St. Louis Lady on Whom the sun Neve

The following particulars of the case of
the young lady of nineteen summer who
has never seen the light of day; has never
been beyond the threshold of her father's
house, and for the past four years has not
been permitted to leave the room in which
she sleeps, are furnished by the *Post-Dis-*
patch of St. Louis, in which city the par-
ties reside.

Henry Richter and his wife were mar-
ried in the old country about thirty years
ago, and in succession they lost four chil-
dren, each of whom came to the age of
two or three years and then died of some-
thing which seemed like inanition. They
faded away, and the best medical talent in
the grand duchy—they are Badenese—
could assign no cause for the deaths.
Richter and his wife came to America
and settled in St. Louis, where they lost
two more children in the same way.
Shortly before the birth of the present girl
Richter met the Baron von Michaelowsky,
who was stopping in St. Louis at the
time, and to him he told the story of the
blight which had fallen upon his family.
The Baron was a member of a number of
mystical societies and touched by the tale
that the father had told him, he cast the
horoscope of the child at the moment of its
birth, carefully noting the aspects of the
planets, and making a chart of the future
of the baby, which, at the moment, was
crying in its nurse's arms. The result
was that the parents resolved never to let
the sun shine on their child for fear that
it too would follow the others to the grave
and they have kept their resolution. A
reporter investigated the case. The father
and mother were indeed upon plausible
pretexts to be elsewhere for the chosen
time and the servants were duly bribed.
The reporter was to personate a doctor
who had been sent for and was informed
that the name of his patient was Margare-
tha. The reporter was admitted to the
gas-illuminated room in which the young
lady whose name is Margaretha was im-
mured. There were no windows in the
room and the furniture was of the most
homely character, but it may easily be im-
agined that the scribbles and eyes for noth-
ing and nobody but the pale girl by the
fireside. She looked fully her age, 19, but
her face was blanched and white; not a
tinge of red could be made out in the
cheeks, although it was evident enough in
the rather full lips. Her eyes were blue
almost to blackness, and her hair, which
rolled off the cushioned back of the chair
and fell in masses on the floor, was black
as night. There was not a feature or a
hint to suggest German origin in her face
or little form, and she looked rather sweet
and amiable than pretty, although her
features were regular enough. She was
attired in a laced and frilled white wrap,
gathered about the waist by the strings of
an old-fashioned Sonnet of white wool,
the only bit of color in her dress being a
blue silk kerchief wrapped negligently
about her throat. On the whole she
resembled nothing but a crayon picture
brought to life. She seemed all black and
white.

"I did not know you were coming to-day
doctor," she said, smiling languidly.
"Papa is so thoughtful, the Cathie (the
servant) here never opened her mouth
about anything. Won't you sit down?"
and she indicated a sofa which almost
touched the chair upon which she was sit-
ting.

"Thanks," sentimentally remarked the
supposititious physician, and, taking the
thin white wrist in his hand, the reporter
marked the fluttering pulse of the im-
prisoned lady. She was either feverish or
she was excited, probably a little of both,
and after a few seconds he put down the wrist
and seated himself beside her. "I let me
see your tongue, please," continued he,
going through all that he could remember
of the leech's mummery, and the tongue
was obediently exhibited and closely
scrutinized. "Ah," sagely observed he at last
"I see."

"Am I going to be sick?"
"Oh, no, my dear, I think not; we will
have you all right in a day or two. I'll
have a prescription made up at the drug
store and send round. But you ought to
exercise. You never leave the room?"

Longing for Release.
"Never, and I will not till after I am 21.
Then I can go out in the sunlight like
everybody else. Oh, dear; sometimes I
think I never will be 21."

"But why then do you not?"
"I don't know. It is in the paper that
papa reads all the time that after I am 21
there will be no more danger for me. I
don't exactly understand it, but papa and
mamma both tell me that if I once stand in
the beam of the sunlight I will die surely
within a year. I don't care, though; I
would just as soon die, and tried to get out.
It is four years ago now, and since then
they have kept me locked up in my room,
so that I can't."

"Have you never had any compan-
ions?"
"Nothing but books, and I'm tired of
books—I'm tired of myself—I wish I could
quit living; indeed, indeed I'd rather."

"How do you pass the time?"
"Oh! I sleep and I read and I eat, and
then for hours and hours I walk around
this room and wonder what is beyond.
Are there many whom the sunlight hurts?
I never heard of any, except in the old
stories, who are cooped up as I am."

"You poor child—"
"Tell me what is beyond these hard
walls, just near, you know, where I could
go if they would only let me." The re-
porter told the girl as nearly as he could
just what was outside of her own house,
and in her eager questioning it was easy
to see how the bold recital made her
spirit flutter for freedom. "And there
are trees in that park," she said,
"but they are not green now. No? This
is yet winter and the leaves do not
come until later. I know that. I
know that." And so she prattled on,
telling her singular ideas of what the
great world was, and how the people lived,
and a queer mélange of it was. Fairyland
and Rome and Greece jostled the loomo-
tive and the telephone in her bewildered
mind, and her artless tale made the bigoted
superstition which chained her in the dark-
ness more revolting than it would other-
wise have been. Nearly an hour was passed
in conversation, most of which was on
the reporter's part, the lady, or girl rather,
for she was only a child, a baby, in everything
but age, hanging upon every word that
was spoken and anxiously demanding new
facts. It was only when prudence abso-
lutely demanded his departure that the re-
porter took his leave.

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